
FIRDAWS
ACADEMY
HADITH
محمد
Lessons from 30 essential Ahadith
By: www.firdawsacademy.com







What is Hadith?

In Islamic terminology, the term Hadith refers to reports of statements or actions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), or of his tacit approval or criticism of something said or done in his presence.

Hadith Qudsi: Hadith Qudsi (Sacred Hadith) is a sub-category of Hadith which are sayings of Muhammad (PBUH). Muslims regard the Hadith Qudsi as the words of Allah, repeated by Muhammad and recorded on the condition of a sanad.

Ahadith Narrated by Sahaba (RA)

Name of the Sahaba (RA)	Number of Hadith Narrated
Abu Hurayra	5,374
Aysha Siddiqa	2,210
Abdullah Ibn Abbas	1,660
Abdullah Ibn Umar	1,630
Jabir Ibn Abdullah	1,540
Anas Ibn Malik	1,286
Abu Sayeed Khudri	1,170
Abdullah Ibn Masud	848
Abdullah Ibn Amr Ibn Aas	700

Note: Hadith (Singular number)
Ahadith (Plural number)

Six Prominent Hadith Compilers

1. Bukhari
2. Muslim
3. Abu Dawood
4. Nasaee
5. Tirmithi
6. Ibne Majah




FIRDAWS
ACADEMY

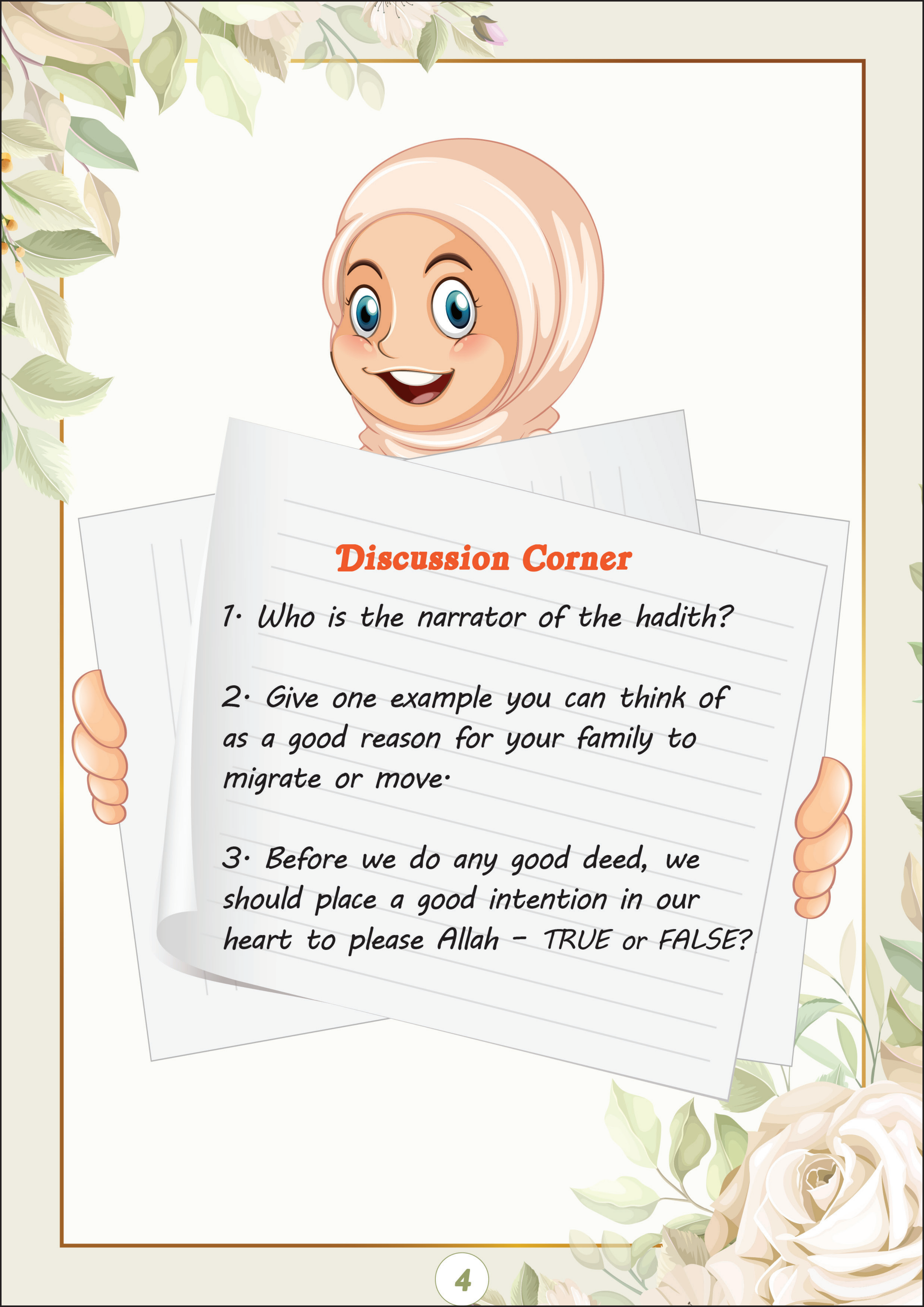


قَالَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " إِنَّمَا الأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ ".

Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattab (RA):
I heard Allah's Apostle saying, "The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions(Niyyah) and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. So whoever emigrated for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration was for what he emigrated for." (SahihBukhari)

Lesson from this Hadith: Allah will grant rewards according to one's Niyyah (intention).

Our actions are undermined by our intentions - whether they are good intentions or bad ntentions. Therefore we should always check our intentions before we do or say anything. We must make sure that the action is for the sake of Allah so that it is accepted by Allah and that we will be rewarded for it, insha Allah.

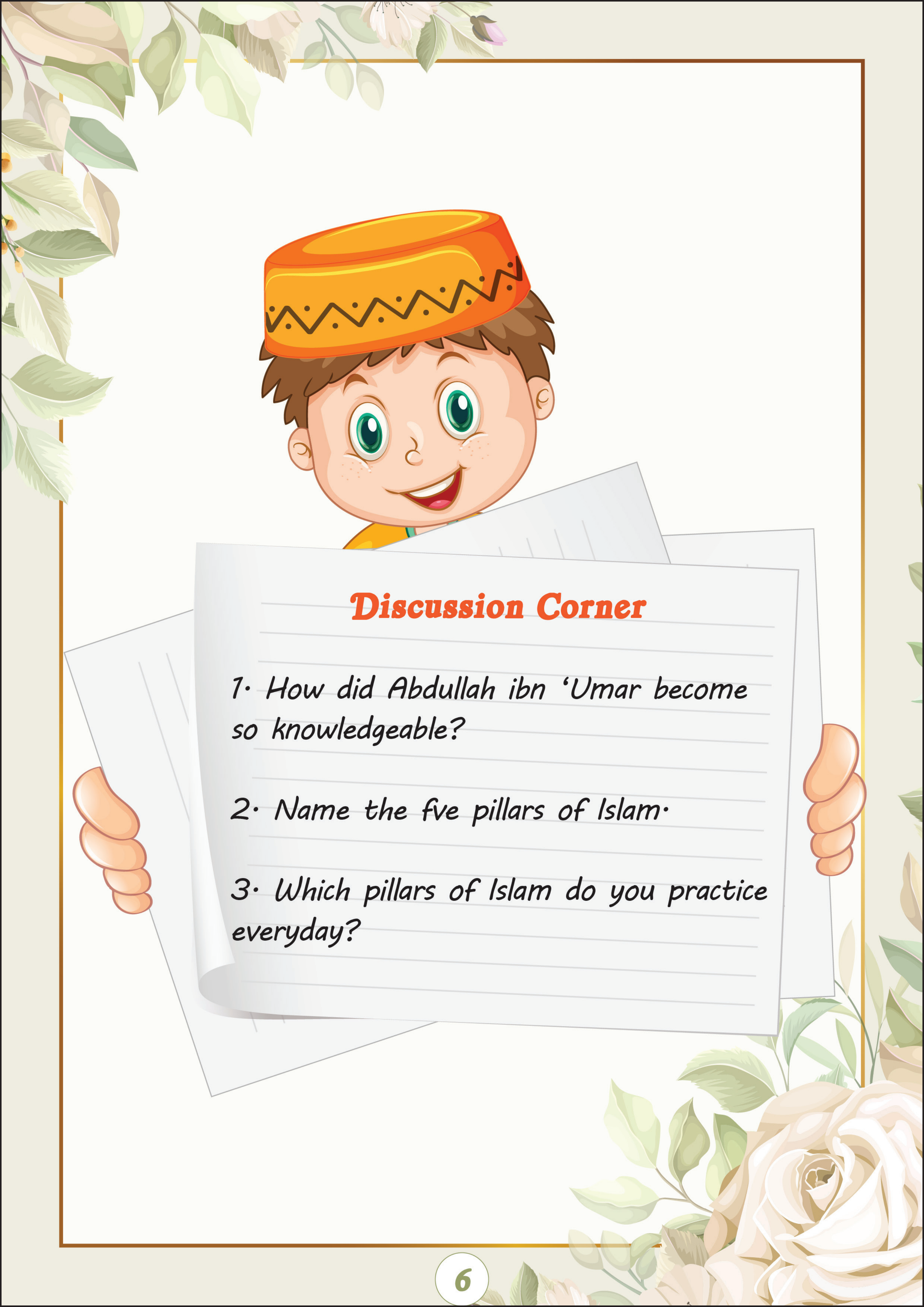

Discussion Corner
1. Who is the narrator of the hadith?
2. Give one example you can think of as a good reason for your family to migrate or move.
3. Before we do any good deed, we should place a good intention in our heart to please Allah - TRUE or FALSE?

2

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: " بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَالْحَجِّ وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ ".

Ibn 'Umar reported God's messenger as saying, "Islam is based on five things: the testimony that there is no god but God and that Muhammad is His servant and messenger, the observance of the prayer, the payment of zakat, the Pilgrimage, and the fast during Ramadan." (Bukhari and Muslim.)

Lesson from this Hadith: *All the Pillars of Islam have rulings, conditions and mannerisms (ahkam wa adab) applied to them. It is important that we know these ahkam and adab and regularly remind ourselves, especially before Ramadan or before performing the Hajj, so that we perform the Pillars properly and according to the Shariah.*



Discussion Corner

1. How did Abdullah ibn 'Umar become so knowledgeable?

2. Name the fve pillars of Islam.

3. Which pillars of Islam do you practice everyday?

3

عن عمر بن أبي سلمة قال : كُنْتُ غُلَامًا في حَجْرِ رَسولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عليه وسلَّمَ، وكَانَتْ يَدِي تَطِيشُ في الصَّحْفَةِ، فَقالَ لي رَسولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عليه وسلَّمَ: يا غُلَامُ، سَمِّ اللَّهَ، وكُلْ بيَمِينِكَ، وكُلْ ممَّا يَلِيكَ فَما زَالَتْ تِلكَ طِعْمَتي بَعْدُ.

On the authority of 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah (رضي الله عنه), (it is reported that he said): "I was a boy under the care of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)and my hand used to go around the dish; so Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)said to me: "Oh, boy! Mention the name of Allaah, eat with your right hand and eat from the dish what is nearest to you." Since then, this has been my manner of eating."
(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We must begin eating by mentioning Allaah's Name.
2. We must eat with our right hand.
3. We should eat the food that is in front of us or nearest to us frst.
4. It is preferred to share with others and eat from one communal dish rather than separate plates or dishes.



Discussion Corner

1. What is the frst thing we should do before eating?

2. 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah was the Prophet's foster son - TRUE or FALSE?

3. What are the correct manners for eating?

4. It is better to eat with your family from one big communal plate rather than individual plates – TRUE or FALSE?

4

قَالَ النبيُّ ﷺ: الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالحِةُ منَ اللهِ، والحُلُم مِنَ الشَّيْطَان، فَمَن رَأى شَيْئًا يَكرَهُهُ فَلْيَنفُثْ عَن شِمَاله ثَلاَثًا، ولْيَتَعَوَّذْ مِنَ الشَيْطان فَإِنَّهَا لا تَضُرُّهُ متفق عليه.

It is reported on the authority of Abu Qataadah (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet (ﷺ)said: "A good dream is from Allaah and a bad dream is from Satan; so if any of you has a bad dream which makes him afraid, he should spit on his left side and he should seek refuge with Allaah from its evil, for then it will not harm him." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Our good dreams are from Allaah.
2. Our bad dreams are from Satan.
3. We should seek protection with Allaah from the evil of Satan.
4. Whoever seeks protection with Allaah will be safe from Satan.



Discussion Corner

1. Where do good dreams come from?

2. What should we do if we wake up at night feeling scared after a bad dream?

3. What should we say to seek Allaah's protection?

5

عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ بِهِنَّ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ مَنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ وَأَنْ يَكْرَهَ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقْذَفَ فِي النَّارِ.

It is reported on the authority of Anas (رضي الله عنه) from the Messenger of Allaah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) that he said: "There are three (qualities); whoever is characterized by them will taste the sweetness of eemaan: One to whom Allaah and His Messenger are dearer than all else; one who loves a man only for Allaah's sake; and one who abhors returning to disbelief after Allaah has rescued him from it as he would hate being cast into Hell." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others).

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. The characteristics of a true Believer.
2. Our love of Allaah and his Messenger are a part of eemaan.
3. Loving one's Muslim brother only for Allaah's sake is a part of eemaan.
4. Hating to return to disbelief is a part of faith.



Discussion Corner

1. Who narrated this hadith?

2. Who should be dearest to us in our lives?

3. Being kind and loving our parents, our brothers, our sisters are part of eemaan - TRUE or FALSE?

6

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "لا يُلْدَغُ المؤمِنُ مِن جُحْرٍ مَرّتَين".

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه), from the Prophet (ﷺ) that he said: "The Believer is not stung from the same hole twice." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We are allowed to use similitude, analogy or story in order to make a point.
2. A true Believer always learns from his mistakes.
3. A true Believer is not to be caught by the same mistake twice.



Discussion Corner

1. How did Abu Hurairah get his nickname?

2. We should learn from our mistakes – TRUE or FALSE?

3. If we are doing our school work and make a mistake, once the teacher shows us the truth, should we repeat the mistake again?

7

وعن أَبي ذرٍّ رضي الله عنه قالَ: قَالَ لي رسولُ الله ﷺ: لا تَحقِرَنَّ مِنَ المَعْرُوف شَيْئًا، وَلَو أنْ تَلقَى أخَاكَ بوجهٍ طليقٍ.

Narrated Abu Dharr (رضي الله عنه):
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said:
"Do not disdain a good deed, (no matter how small it may seem) even if it is your meeting with your (Muslim) brother with a cheerful face." [Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should not look down upon any good, even the little things.
2. We should always be cheerful with our friends and family.
3. Cheerfulness in front of your brothers is required (good).



Discussion Corner

1. What are some ways to show cheerfulness to our friends and family?

2. Does Allaah value our small good deeds?

3. Do you like it when someone else smiles and is cheerful to you?

8

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قَالَتْ: مَا خُيِّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَيْنَ أَمْرَيْنِ إِلَّا أَخَذَ أَيْسَرَهُمَا مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ إِثْمًا، فَإِنْ كَانَ إِثْمًا كَانَ أَبْعَدَ النَّاسِ مِنْهُ، وَمَا انْتَقَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِنَفْسِهِ ، إِلَّا أَنْ تُنْتَهَكَ حُرْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ، فينتقم لله تعالى.

Narrated by Aishah (رضي الله عنها) "Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was given a choice between two matters, He would choose the easier course as long as it was not sinful to do so; but if it was sinful, he was most strict in avoiding it. Allah's Messenger never took revenge upon anything for his own sake; but when Allah's Legal Bindings were violated, he would take revenge for Allah's sake. (Al-Bukhari& Muslim)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Islam as a religion of ease and tolerance in all matters unless it is something against Allah's laws.
2. We should always forgive and tolerate each other to achieve harmony and brotherliness among Muslims.
3. A Muslim who is patient and pardons and tolerates others is greatly rewarded by Allah the Almighty.



Discussion Corner

1. Who was Aisha?

2. What should we do when our brother or sister takes the toy we are playing with?

3. How can we show patience and tolerance with our friends at school?

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو . رضى الله عنهما . قَالَ لَمْ يَكُنِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَاحِشًا وَلاَ مُتَفَحِّشًا وَكَانَ يَقُولُ " إِنَّ مِنْ خِيَارِكُمْ أَحْسَنَكُمْ أَخْلاَقًا ".

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

lAbdullah bin Amr (رضي الله عنه) reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) was neither a fahish (one who speaks bad words) nor a mutafahish (one who speaks obscene evil words to make people laugh), He (ﷺ) never used bad language. He (ﷺ) used to say "the best amongst you are those who have the best manners and character".

[by Al-Bukhari & Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Islam calls for good manners such as staying away from harm, always smiling and doing good to others.
2. Good manners makes you closer to the status of our prophet (ﷺ) in the Hereafter (Akhirah).
3. We should always respect others and treat them kindly.
4. Good manners increases Allah's love for us.
5. Even high ranking people should have the best manners.



Discussion Corner

1. What is one of the ways to increase Allah's love for us?

2. Should we tease and make fun of our friends at school just to make others laugh?

3. Discuss some examples of how we can show good manners to our teachers or parents.

عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه خادم رسول الله ﷺ عن النبي ﷺ قال: (لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حتى يُحِبَّ لأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ).

On the authority of Anas ibn Malik (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet (ﷺ)said " None of you would be a truly believer until he wishes for his Muslim brother what he wishes for himself" [Al-Bukhari&Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should always wish for the best and hate for the worst to happen to our Muslim brother, just like we wish it for ourselves because this makes us a true believer.
2. Envy and hate for others cause the lack of faith.
3. We should always guide our Muslim brother to good and help keep him away from injustice, as this is part of our love for the sake of Allah.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we wish and feel for our fellow Muslims?

2. How can we show our friends that we wish for the best for them?

3. If we see something bad happening to our brother/sister, what should we do?

11

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ "لاَ تَبَاغَضُوا وَلاَ تَحَاسَدُوا وَلاَ تَدَابَرُوا وَكُونُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ إِخْوَانًا وَلاَ يَحِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلاَثٍ" .

Anas bin Malik (رضي الله عنه)narrated that Allah's messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم)said: "Do not hate one another, and do not be jealous of one another, and do not desert each other, and O' Allah's worshippers! Be brothers. It is not permissible for any Muslim to desert (not talk to) his Muslim brother for more than three days".

[Bukhari & Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. *We should not hate, be jealous of or abandon one another.*
2. *We should not harm any Muslim in any way.*
3. *We are not allowed to break our relationship with any Muslim for more than three days.*



Discussion Corner

1. Should we be jealous of our friends if they received a new toy and we did not?

2. If we fght with our brothers / sisters, are we allowed to stop talking to them for more than three days?

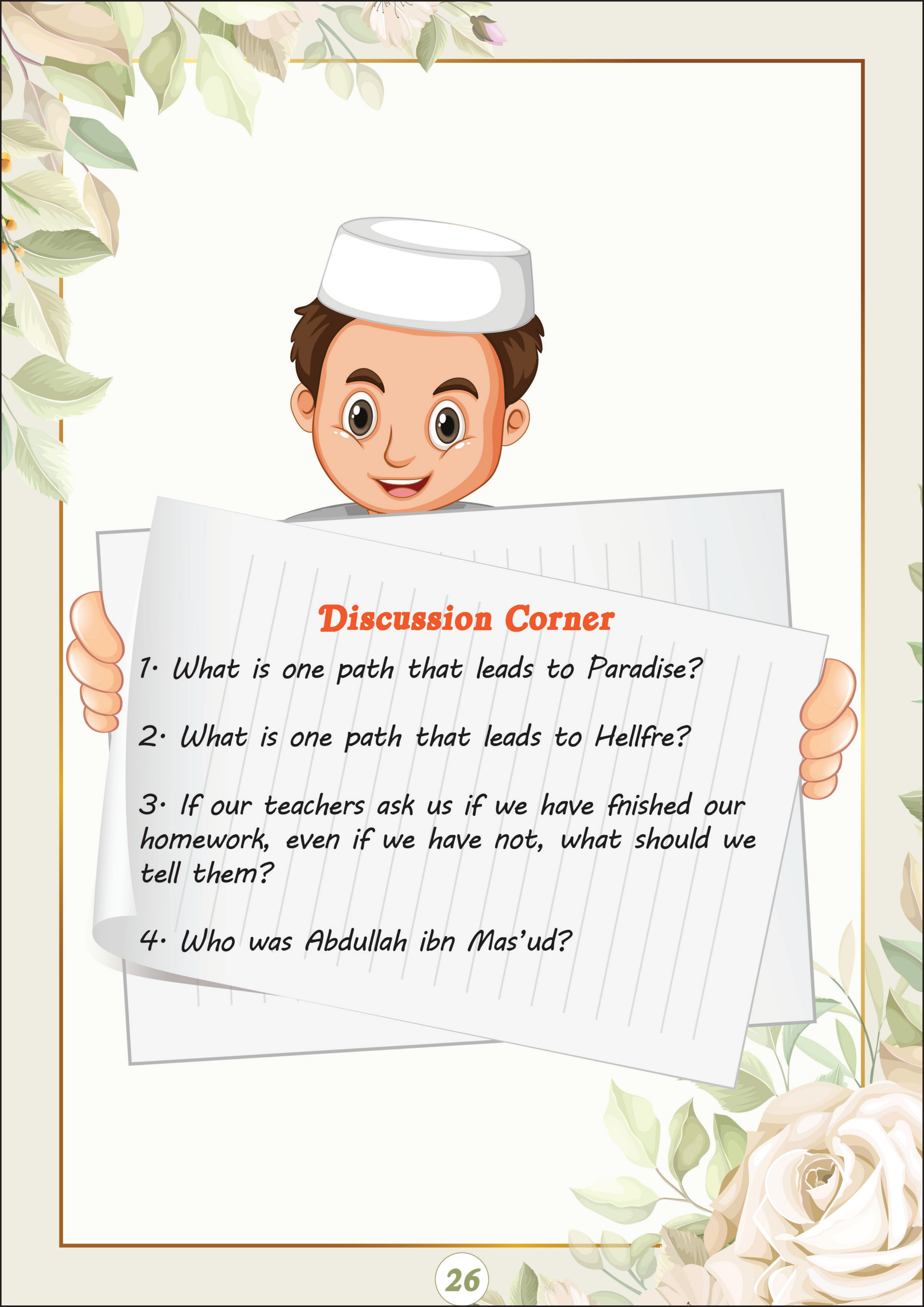
3. Discuss some ways we can show love and kindness to our friends at school.

عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ – رضى الله عنه – قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ – صلى الله عليه وسلم –{ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالصِّدْقِ, فَإِنَّ اَلصِّدْقَ يَهْدِي إِلَى اَلْبِرِّ, وَإِنَّ اَلْبِرَّ يَهْدِي إِلَى اَلْجَنَّةِ, وَمَا يَزَالُ اَلرَّجُلُ يَصْدُقُ, وَيَتَحَرَّى اَلصِّدْقَ, حَتَّى يُكْتَبَ عِنْدَ اَللَّهِ صِدِّيقًا, وَإِيَّاكُمْ وَالْكَذِبَ, فَإِنَّ اَلْكَذِبَ يَهْدِي إِلَى اَلْفُجُورِ, وَإِنَّ اَلْفُجُورَ يَهْدِي إِلَى اَلنَّارِ, وَمَا يَزَالُ اَلرَّجُلُ يَكْذِبُ, وَيَتَحَرَّى اَلْكَذِبَ, حَتَّى يُكْتَبَ عِنْدَ اَللَّهِ كَذَّابًا }

Narrated Ibn Masaud (رضي الله عنه):Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)said: "Truth leads to piety and piety leads to Paradise. A man persists in speaking the truth till he is recorded with Allah as a truthful man. Falsehood leads to transgression and transgression leads to Hell-fire. A man continues to speak falsehood till he is recorded with Allah as a great liar". [Al-Bukhari& Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Being truthful is one of the good conducts that Islam calls for.
2. Bring truthful is one way that leads to Paradise.
3. A believer who is known by others to be truthful is beloved by Allah and the people.
4. Telling lies is a bad habit that Islam forbids.
5. Falsehood is one way that leads to the Hell-fire.


Discussion Corner
1. What is one path that leads to Paradise?
2. What is one path that leads to Hellfre?
3. If our teachers ask us if we have fnished our homework, even if we have not, what should we tell them?
4. Who was Abdullah ibn Mas'ud?

عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " أَلاَ أُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِأَكْبَرِ الْكَبَائِرِ ". قُلْنَا بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. قَالَ " الإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ، وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ ". وَكَانَ مُتَّكِئًا فَجَلَسَ فَقَالَ " أَلاَ وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ وَشَهَادَةُ الزُّورِ، أَلاَ وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ وَشَهَادَةُ الزُّورِ ". فَمَا زَالَ يَقُولُهَا حَتَّى قُلْتُ لاَ يَسْكُتُ.

Narrated Abu Bakra (رضي الله عنه): The Prophet (ﷺ) said thrice , "Should I inform you about the greatest of the great sins ?" They said, Yes, O Allah' s Messenger ! He said, "To join others in worship with Allah, To disobey parents." The Prophet then sat up after he had been reclining (on a pillow) and said, "and I warn you against giving a lying speech (false statement)", and he kept on saying that warning till we thought he would not stop. [Bukhari&Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Rasulullah would sometimes give direct guidance and advice to his companions.
2. We should not associate partners with Allah or disobey our parents.
3. We should always encourage each other to be supportive and helpful.



Discussion Corner

1. From this hadith, what are the three things we learned not to do?

2. What should we do if our parents ask us to do something?

3. If we saw something bad happening at the school playground, and the teacher asks us about it, what should we tell them?

14

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ – رضى الله عنه – قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ – صلى الله عليه وسلم – { آيَةُ اَلْمُنَافِقِ ثَلَاثٌ: إِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ, وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ, وَإِذَا اؤْتُمِنَ خَانَ }

Narrated Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه), the Prophet (ﷺ)said "The signs of a hypocrite are three:

1. Whenever he speaks, he tells a lie.

2. Whenever he promises, he always breaks it.

3. If you trust him, he proves to be dishonest (e.g. If you keep something as a trust with him, he will not return it). *(Al-Bukhari)*

Lesson from this Hadith:

There are three signs of a hypocrite:

a. He lies

b. He breaks promises

c. He betrays a trust



Discussion Corner

1. Why should we never lie?

2. What should we do when we promise our parents that we will keep our room clean?

3. When our friend asks us to take care of his school-bag for a few minutes while he goes to the bathroom - that is called a trust. What should we do with his bag?

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْمَارُّ بَيْنَ يَدَىِ الْمُصَلِّي مَاذَا عَلَيْهِ لَكَانَ أَنْ يَقِفَ أَرْبَعِينَ خَيْرًا لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَمُرَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ " .

Abu Juhaim (رضي الله عنه)said: "Allaah's Messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم)said: "If the person passing in front of a worshipper in prayer knew what a sin he was incurring, he would prefer to wait for forty (years) rather than passing in front of him." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. It is a great sin to pass between a worshipper and his sutrah.
2. One who does so faces a severe punishment.
3. The Prophet's really cared and had compassion for us, because he warns us of this sin.



Discussion Corner

1. What sin does this hadith discuss?

2. Is it all right to walk in front of your father who is praying as long as it is in front of his sutrah distance (about the space of a sajjadah)?

3. Can you walk right in your father's praying space - where he will rukuk or sujood?

16

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مِنْ حُسْنِ إِسْلَامِ الْمَرْءِ تَرْكُهُ مَا لَا يَعْنِيهِ.

On the authority of Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه) who said: the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "Part of someone's being a good Muslim is leaving away that which does not concern him".

(Collected by Al-Tirmithi.)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Islam encourages Muslims to leave whatever does not concern them.
2. If we are not asked about something, do not try to involve ourselves.
3. Showing the way to being good is part of what concerns a Muslim.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we do if our friends are talking about something that does not concern us?

2. If our parents ask us to be silent while they discuss something that does not involve us, we should obey them – TRUE or FALSE?

17

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ " أَتَدْرُونَ مَا الْغِيبَةُ " . قَالُوا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ . قَالَ " ذِكْرُكَ أَخَاكَ بِمَا يَكْرَهُ " . قِيلَ أَفَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ كَانَ فِي أَخِي مَا أَقُولُ قَالَ " إِنْ كَانَ فِيهِ مَا تَقُولُ فَقَدِ اغْتَبْتَهُ وَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ فِيهِ فَقَدْ بَهَتَّهُ "

Narrated Abu Hurairah(رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Do you know what backbiting is?" The companions said: "Allah and His Messenger know better". Thereupon he said, "Backbiting is talking about your (Muslim) brother in a manner which he dislikes". It was said to him: "What if my (Muslim) brother is as I say. He (ﷺ) replied: "If he is actually as you say, then that is backbiting; but if that is not in him, that is slandering." [Muslim].

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We are not allowed to backbite, which means to mention our Muslim brother in a way that he dislikes.
2. Backbiting is one cause of hatred among people.
3. We should not say untrue things (slander) about our fellow Muslims, or people in general.
4. We should always mention our Muslim brother in a manner which he likes.



Discussion Corner

1. What is one of the things that Allah dislikes most?

2. Can we tell other people bad things about our friend, even if it is true?

3. How should we always talk about other people?

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، أَنَّ رَجُلاً، سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَىُّ الإِسْلاَمِ خَيْرٌ قَالَ " تُطْعِمُ الطَّعَامَ، وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلاَمَ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ ".

Narrated Abdullah bin Amr (رضي الله عنه): A man asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)"Which act in Islam is the best? " The Prophet (ﷺ)replied "To give food, and to greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know." [by Al-Bukhari&Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Delivering Assalaam is sunnah (optional) but its response is obligatory.
2. We should greet those we know and those we do not know.
3. We would say Assalaam when we are leaving.
4. We should always share our food or provide food for others.



Discussion Corner

1. How should we begin all conversations, whether in person or on the phone?

2. Who was Abdullah ibn Amr?

3. What should we do when someone says Assalaam to us?

19

عن عبد الله بن مسعود رضي الله عنه عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: لا يدخلُ الجنَّةَ من كانَ في قلبِه مثقالُ ذرَّةٍ مِن كِبرٍ ولا يدخلُ النَّارَ مَن كانَ في قلبِه مثقالُ ذرَّةٍ من إيمانٍ فقال رجلٌ يا رسولَ اللَّهِ الرَّجلُ يحبُّ أن يَكونَ ثوبُه حسنًا ونعلُه حسنةً فقال رسولُ اللَّهِ صلَّى اللَّهُ عليهِ وسلَّمَ إنَّ اللَّهَ جميلٌ يحبُّ الجمالَ إنَّ الكبرَ مَن بطِرَ الحقِّ وغمَصَ النَّاسَ.

Narrated Abdullah ben Masud(رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger(ﷺ)said: "He who has,in his heart, a grain of arrogance will not enter Paradise." Someone said: How about a person who likes to wear beautiful clothes and shoes? Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)said "All of Allah's Affairs are Beautiful and He likes beauty; arrogance means ridiculing and rejecting the Truth and despising people." [Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should not be arrogant and have hatred towards other people.
2. We should always make sure what we use and wear is clean and beautiful.
3. Allah loves it when we keep ourselves, our home, our streets, our schools and our gardens clean and beautiful.
4. Real arrogance is when we argue against the Truth of Allah.



Discussion Corner

1. Discuss some ways that we can help our parents to keep our bedroom and home clean and beautiful.

2. Can we show off and be arrogant towards our friends?

3. How can we keep our own bodies clean every day?

4. Are we allowed to dirty the environment / streets / public areas, even if it is not in our own home?

وعن أَبي موسى الأَشعَرِيّ رضي الله عنه: أَن النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: إِنَّما مثَلُ الجلِيس الصَّالِح وَجلِيسِ السُّوءِ: كَحامِلِ المِسْك، وَنَافِخ الْكِيرِ، فَحامِلُ المِسْكِ إِمَّا أَنْ يُحْذِيَكَ، وَإِمَّا أَنْ تبْتَاعَ مِنْهُ، وَإِمَّا أَنْ تَجِد مِنْهُ رِيحًا طَيِّبةً، ونَافِخُ الكِيرِ إِمَّا أَن يَحْرِقَ ثِيابَكَ، وإمَّا أَنْ تجِدَ مِنْهُ رِيحًا مُنْتِنَةً متفقٌ عَلَيهِ.

Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (رضي الله عنه): I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "The similitude of good company and that of bad company is that of the owner of musk and of the one blowing the bellows. The owner of musk would either offer you some free of charge, or you would buy it from him, or at least you would smell its pleasant odour; and as for the one who blows the bellows(i.e., the blacksmith), he would either burn your clothes or at least you shall have tosmell a repugnantsmell." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Islam guides us to be closer to pious and good people.
2. We are often influenced by our friends, whether good or bad.
3. Good people will help us to become good too and to avoid what is bad.



Discussion Corner

1. What kind of people should we choose as our friends?

2. Why should we choose good people as our friends?

3. What could happen if we spend too much time with people who may not be that good?

عَن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه أنَّ رَسُول اللَّه ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ دَعَا إِلَى هُدىً كَانَ لهُ مِنَ الأجْر مِثلُ أُجورِ منْ تَبِعهُ لاَ ينْقُصُ ذلكَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِم شَيْئًا رواهُ مسلمٌ.

Narrated Abu Hurairah(رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)said: "If anyone calls others to follow right guidance, his reward will be equivalent to those who follow him (in righteousness) without their reward being diminished in any respect on that account; and if anyone invites others to follow error, the sin, of which he is guilty, will be equivalent to those of the people who follow him (in sinfulness) without their sins being diminished in any respect on that account." [Muslim]

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should always guide and urge others to do good and discourage them from doing bad.
2. If we urge someone to do good, we will get exactly the same reward as them from Allah.
3. Allah forbids us to call upon people to do bad, and we will get the same sin as them if we do so.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we encourage others to do?

2. If we tell our little brother or sister to kick a cat, even though we do not do it ourselves, we will still get the sin of kicking the cat – TRUE or FALSE?

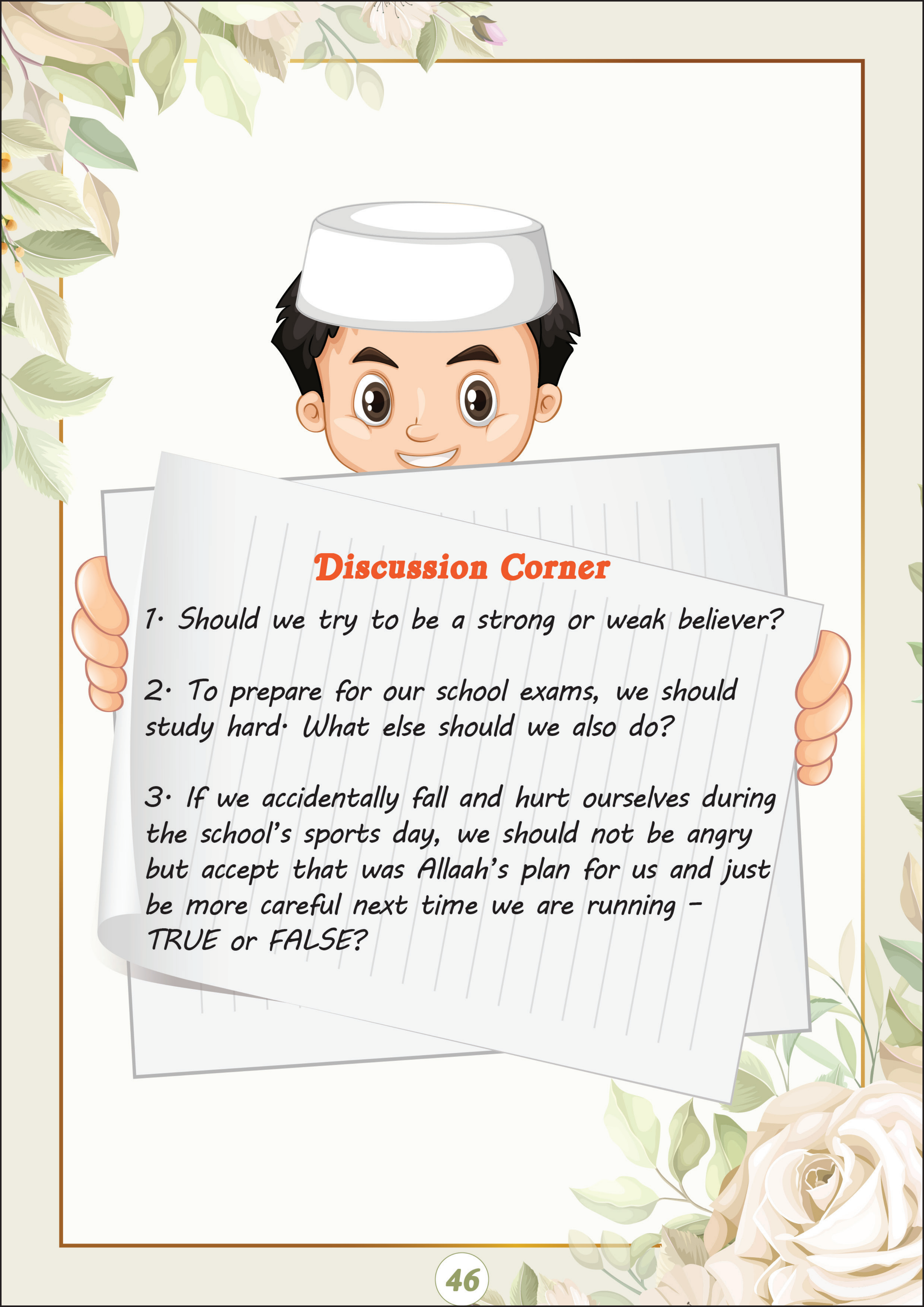
3. If we tell our friends to be nice to the new boy/girl in class, we will also get the reward of being nice to them – TRUE or FALSE?

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ – رضى الله عنه – قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ – صلى الله عليه وسلم –{ اَلْمُؤْمِنُ اَلْقَوِيُّ خَيْرٌ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَى اَللَّهِ مِنْ اَلْمُؤْمِنِ اَلضَّعِيفِ, وَفِي كُلٍّ خَيْرٌ, اِحْرِصْ عَلَى مَا يَنْفَعُكَ, وَاسْتَعِنْ بِاَللَّهِ, وَلَا تَعْجَزْ, وَإِنْ أَصَابَكَ شَيْءٌ فَلَا تَقُلْ: لَوْ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ كَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا, وَلَكِنْ قُلْ: قَدَّرَ اَللَّهُ وَمَا شَاءَ فَعَلَ; فَإِنَّ لَوْ تَفْتَحُ عَمَلَ اَلشَّيْطَانِ }.

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "The strong Believer is better and more loved by Allaah than the weak Believer, but in both of them there is good. Work hard for that which benefts you and seek help from Allaah and do not give up. If you are stricken by misfortune, do not say: "If only I had done such-and-such," rather say: "Allaah has decreed and what Allaah wills He does." For verily, the words: "If only..." open the door to Satan's works." (Narrated by Muslim).

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. The strong Believer is more loved by Allaah than the weak Believer.
2. The weak Believer is also loved by Allaah.
3. That there is good in both of them.
4. We should always work hard towards goodness and seek help from Allaah.
5. We should always accept Allaah's Qadr (predestined plan) for us, and not keep wishing for something else.



Discussion Corner

1. Should we try to be a strong or weak believer?

2. To prepare for our school exams, we should study hard. What else should we also do?

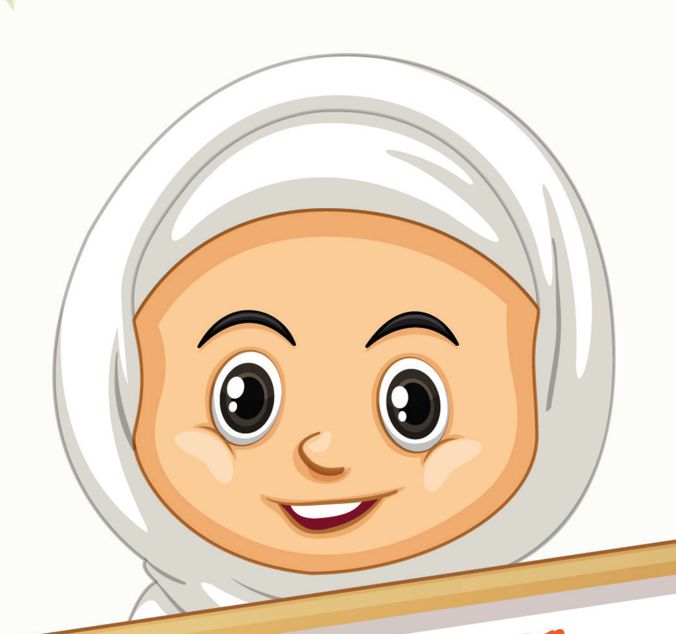
3. If we accidentally fall and hurt ourselves during the school's sports day, we should not be angry but accept that was Allaah's plan for us and just be more careful next time we are running – TRUE or FALSE?

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ سَمِعْت رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه و سلم يقُولُ: "مَنْ رَأَى مِنْكُمْ مُنْكَرًا فَلْيُغَيِّرْهُ بِيَدِهِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِلِسَانِهِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِقَلْبِهِ، وَذَلِكَ أَضْعَفُ الْإِيمَانِ" .

On the authority of Abu Sa`eed al-Khudree (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say, "Whosoever of you sees an evil, let him change it with his hand; and if he is not able to do so, then [let him change it] with his tongue; and if he is not able to do so, then with his heart — and that is the weakest of faith."

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should take action against something evil if we can.
2. We should speak against evil if we can.
3. But at the very least, we should detest the evil in our hearts.
4. It shows the weakness of our faith if we only hate the evil in our heart but we do not do anything to stop it with our words or actions.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we say or do if we see our classmate taking something from our teacher's handbag while she is gone?

2. If we see or hear about something bad happening to someone in the newspaper, even though we cannot help that person by our words or actions, how should we feel or think about it?

3. Discuss a few ways to nicely tell your brother or sister that they should stop doing something bad (e.g. hiding their homework, breaking their toys, messing up the room, etc.)

عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: حَفِظْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «دَعْ مَا يَرِيبُكَ إِلَى مَا لَا يَرِيبُكَ؛ فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ طُمَأْنِينَةٌ، وَالْكَذِبَ رِيبَةٌ».

It Ali Ibn Abi Taalib (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "I memorized from the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) (that he said): "Leave what makes you doubt in favour of what does not make you doubt, for verily, truth is comforting, while falsehood is disturbing." (Narrated by At-Tirmizi) is reported on the authority of Abu Muhammad Al-Hasan Ibn '

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should stay away from matters which make us doubt.

2. We should stick close to what is clearly halaal which will bring comfort to our hearts.

3. Doubt will cause our hearts to be restless and worried.



Discussion Corner

1. If we see some chocolate on our desk at school, but we are not sure where it came from and who it belongs to, should we eat it?

2. What should you do if your mother gave you some money, but you forgot if she gave it for you or if she asked you to give it to your brother?

3. If we spend our days doing many things which are doubtful, we will usually be worried and uneasy – TRUE or FALSE? the reward of being nice to them – TRUE or FALSE?

25

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ مَنْ أَحَقُّ النَّاسِ بِحُسْنِ صَحَابَتِي قَالَ " أُمُّكَ " . قَالَ ثُمَّ مَنْ قَالَ " ثُمَّ أُمُّكَ " . قَالَ ثُمَّ مَنْ قَالَ " ثُمَّ أُمُّكَ ".
قَالَ ثُمَّ مَنْ قَالَ " ثُمَّ أَبُوكَ "

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "A man asked: "Oh, Messenger of Allaah! Who among people is most deserving of my fine treatment ?" He (ﷺ) replied: "Your mother." He asked: "Then who?" He (ﷺ) answered: "Your mother." The man asked: "Then who?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Your mother." "Then who?" the man asked. "Your father," replied the Prophet (ﷺ)."(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim, with the wording of Muslim)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. We should seek knowledge from those more learned than we are.
2. We owe a huge debt to our mothers.
3. We also owe a great debt to our fathers.



Discussion Corner

1. What are some things we can do to make our mothers happy?

2. What are some things we can do to make our fathers happy?

3. If both our parents asked us to do something, who should we respond to frst?

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لا يَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُوَرِكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ.

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Verily, Allaah does not look at your bodies nor your appearance, but rather He looks at your hearts and your deeds." (Narrated by Muslim)

Lesson from this Hadith:

1. Our physical appearance is not important to Allaah.

2. What is important to Allaah is what is in our hearts and what deeds we do.



Discussion Corner

1. What is important to Allaah?

2. If a person is good looking, has a big house and a rich family but his heart is full of bad thoughts and he does not do any good deeds, will Allaah be happy with him?

3. How can we increase Allah's love for us?

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ " مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ جَارَهُ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ " .

It is reported on the authority of Abu Huraira that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) observed: He who believes in Allah and the Last Day should either utter good words or better keep silence; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day should treat his neighbour with kindness and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day should show hospitality to his guest.

Lesson from this Hadith:

This hadith teaches us the proper manners pertaining to speech and entertaining guests.

Following the advice given by the Prophet, sallallahu 'alayhi wasallam, will lead to a more peaceful life and harmonious Islamic society in this life, and attaining the pleasure of Allah in the Hereafter.

28

وَعَنْهُ أَنَّ رَجُلاً قَالَ: { يَا رَسُولَ اَللَّهِ! أَوْصِنِي. فَقَالَ: لَا تَغْضَبْ, فَرَدَّدَ مِرَارًا. قَالَ: لَا تَغْضَبْ }

Abu Hurairah (RAA) narrated, 'A man said, "O Messenger of Allah, advise me." The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)said: "Do not get angry." The man repeated that several times and he replied, "Do not get angry." Related by Al-Bukhari.

Lesson from this Hadith:

Socially, this hadith promotes better relationship among people. We need to restrain anger and be patient. We may dislike something in this life but it may have benefits that we do not know.

Our patience towards others who have been harshon us may later lead them to think and change themselves to be better. Muslims need to set models for others to learn from.

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: "كُنْت خَلْفَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه و سلم يَوْمًا، فَقَالَ: يَا غُلَامِ! إنِّي أُعَلِّمُك كَلِمَاتٍ: احْفَظْ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظْك، احْفَظْ اللَّهَ تَجِدْهُ تُجَاهَك، إذَا سَأَلْت فَاسْأَلْ اللَّهَ، وَإِذَا اسْتَعَنْت فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاَللَّهِ، وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ الْأُمَّةَ لَوْ اجْتَمَعَتْ عَلَى أَنْ يَنْفَعُوك بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يَنْفَعُوك إلَّا بِشَيْءٍ قَدْ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ لَك، وَإِنْ اجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى أَنْ يَضُرُّوك بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يَضُرُّوك إلَّا بِشَيْءٍ قَدْ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْك؛ رُفِعَتْ الْأَقْلَامُ، وَجَفَّتْ الصُّحُفُ"

On the authority of Abu Abbas Abdullah bin Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: One day I was behind the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) [riding on the same mount] and he said, "O young man, I shall teach you some words [of advice]: Be mindful of Allah and Allah will protect you. Be mindful of Allah and you will find Him in front of you. If you ask, then ask Allah [alone]; and if you seek help, then seek help from Allah [alone]. And know that if the nation were to gather together to benefit you with anything, they would not benefit you except with what Allah had already prescribed for you. And if they were to gather together to harm you with anything, they would not harm you except with what Allah had already prescribed against you. The pens have been lifted and the pages have dried."

Lesson from this Hadith:

This hadith teaches us how we can live a peaceful and happy life by being mindful of Allah and by totally trusting and worshipping Him. By understanding qadar positively, we will not live a stressful, unhappy life of always worrying about our future or what the consequences of our actions or decisions will be. We do our best to fulfil Allah's obligations and we trust and accept whatever He wills for us.

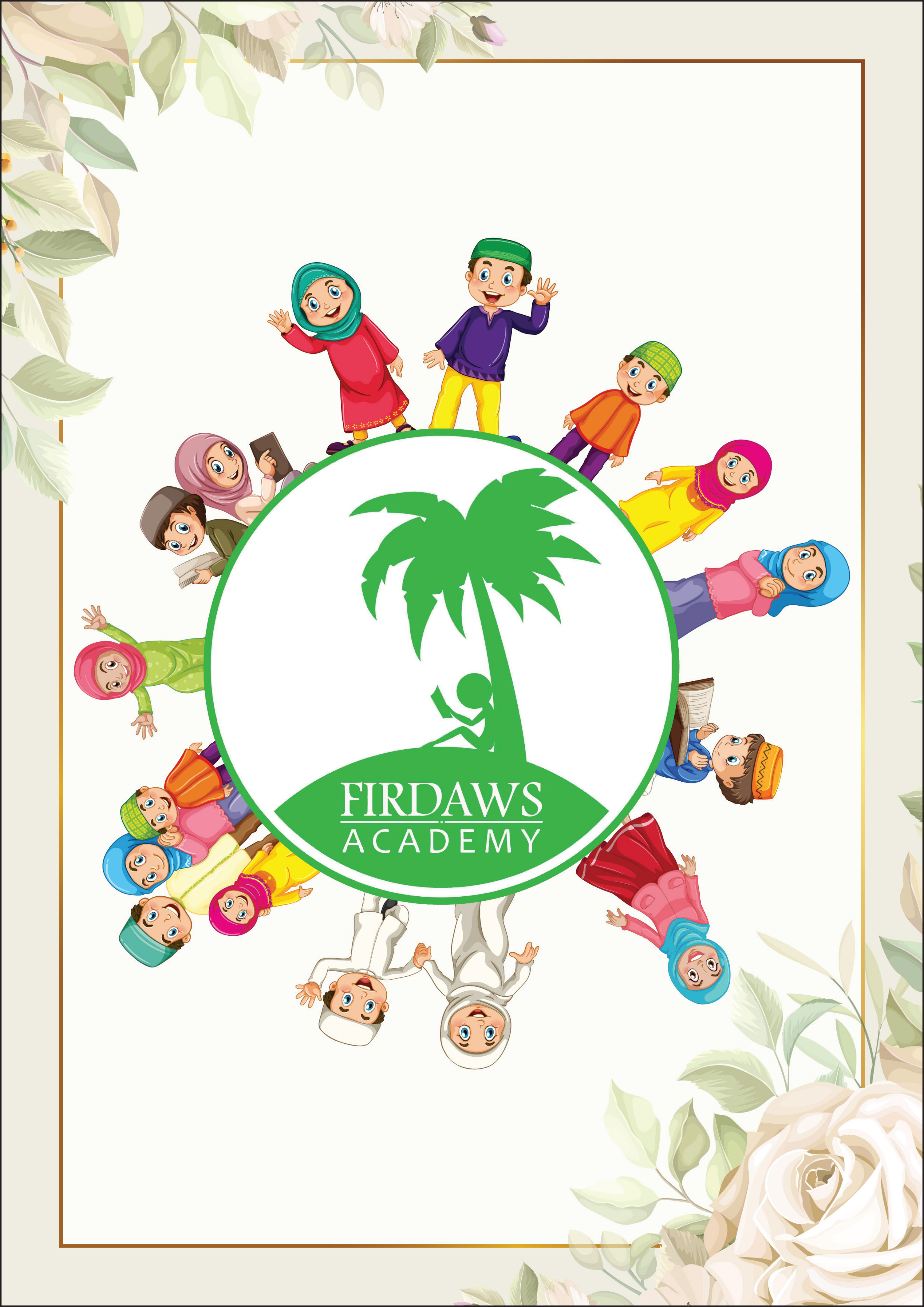
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِيمَا رَوَى عَنِ اللَّهِ، تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى أَنَّهُ قَالَ " يَا عِبَادِي إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا فَلاَ تَظَالَمُوا يَا عِبَادِي كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلاَّ مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ فَاسْتَهْدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ يَا عِبَادِي كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلاَّ مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أُطْعِمْكُمْ يَا عِبَادِي كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلاَّ مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ فَاسْتَكْسُونِي أَكْسُكُمْ يَا عِبَادِي إِنَّكُمْ تُخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ يَا عِبَادِي إِنَّكُمْ لَنْ تَبْلُغُوا ضَرِّي فَتَضُرُّونِي وَلَنْ تَبْلُغُوا نَفْعِي فَتَنْفَعُونِي يَا عِبَادِي لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّكُمْ كَانُوا عَلَى أَتْقَى قَلْبِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ مِنْكُمْ مَا زَادَ ذَلِكَ فِي مُلْكِي شَيْئًا يَا عِبَادِي لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّكُمْ كَانُوا عَلَى أَفْجَرِ قَلْبِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ مَا نَقَصَ ذَلِكَ مِنْ مُلْكِي شَيْئًا يَا عِبَادِي لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّكُمْ قَامُوا فِي صَعِيدٍ وَاحِدٍ فَسَأَلُونِي فَأَعْطَيْتُ كُلَّ إِنْسَانٍ مَسْأَلَتَهُ مَا نَقَصَ ذَلِكَ مِمَّا عِنْدِي إِلاَّ كَمَا يَنْقُصُ الْمِخْيَطُ إِذَا أُدْخِلَ الْبَحْرَ يَا عِبَادِي إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَعْمَالُكُمْ أُحْصِيهَا لَكُمْ ثُمَّ أُوَفِّيكُمْ إِيَّاهَا فَمَنْ وَجَدَ خَيْرًا فَلْيَحْمَدِ اللَّهَ وَمَنْ وَجَدَ غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ فَلاَ يَلُومَنَّ إِلاَّ نَفْسَهُ "

Abu Dharr reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying that Allah, the Exalted and Glorious, said: "O My servants, I have forbidden oppression for Myself and have made it forbidden amongst you, so do not oppress one another. O My servants, all of you are astray except for those I have guided, so seek guidance of Me and I shall guide you, O My servants, all of you are hungry except for those I have fed, so seek food of Me and I shall feed you. O My servants, all of you are naked except for those I have clothed, so seek clothing of Me and I shall clothe you. O My servants, you sin by night and by day, and I forgive all sins, so seek forgiveness of Me and I shall forgive you. O My servants, you will not attain harming Me so as to harm Me, and will not attain benefitting Me so as to benefit Me. O My servants, were the first of you and the last of you, the human of you and the jinn of you to be as pious as the most pious heart of any one man of you, that would not increase My dominion in anything. O My servants, were the first of you and the last of you, the human of you and the jinn of you to be as wicked as the most wicked heart of any one man of you, that would not decrease My dominion in anything. O My servants, were the first of you and the last of you, the human of you and the jinn of you to rise up in one place and make a request of Me, and were I to give everyone what he requested, that would not decrease what I have, any more that a needle decreases the sea if put into it. O My servants, it is but your deeds that I record for you and then recompense you for. So let him who finds good, praise Allah, and let him who finds other than that blame no one but himself."

Lesson from this Hadith:

Conclusion

The hadith shows us the proper relationship between mankind and Allah. It shows us the many attributes of Allah such as being Merciful, Forgiving, Powerful and Compassionate. In contrast, we as human beings are poor, needy and weak. We are in continuous need for Allah, our creator and sustainer. We need His Guidance, Help and Support. That is why in every raka'ah of our salah we are required to recite Umu al-Kitab or Surah al-Fatihah. We recite it at least 17 times everyday. It reminds us of our extreme need for our Lord and His Guidance and Support. Also this will strengthen our faith and iman. In many verses of the Qur'an and in the hadiths of the Prophet, sallallahu alayhi wasallam, it is explained the importance of showing our need and humbleness to Allah and the worthiness of frequent taubah or repentance to Him. He will listen to us and will accept our supplication and repentance. He will be pleased by our du'a and prayers. He will shower on us His Mercy and Blessings and that is what we continuously need. We want to be guided, supported and forgiven. We seek the pleasure of Allah and it is the most important thing that a Muslim may achieve in life. Those who achieve it are described as Fa'izun or the most successful people.


FIRDAWS
ACADEMY


محمد